



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

ancy in the two views, but combines them in a single portraiture.—*Studien zu Vigilius von Thapsus.* Von Lic. Dr. Gerhard Ficker, Privatdocenten der Theologie an der Universität Halle-Wittenberg. (Leipzig: Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1897; pp. iii + 79; M. 2.40.) A number of treatises have come down to us under the name of Vigilius, bishop of Thapsus near the close of the fifth century. In 1664 Chifflet, a Jesuit scholar, discussed these treatises, and sought to distinguish the genuine works of Vigilius from others of the collection. His results were accepted as final by Migne, and now appear in the *Patrology*. Ficker opens the question anew, and dissents from some of the conclusions reached by Chifflet, and accepts others. The discussion is of special interest to specialists in early ecclesiastical literature.—FRANKLIN JOHNSON.

*Marcus Eremita. Ein neuer Zeuge für das altkirchliche Taufbekenntniss.* Eine Monographie zur Geschichte des Apostolicums, mit kürzlich entdeckter Schrift des Marcus. Von Johannes Kunze, Privatdozenten der Theologie an der Universität Leipzig. (Leipzig: Dörffling & Franke, 1895; pp. vii + 211; M. 6.) This book is a learned, new, and important contribution to the history of the baptismal confession of the ancient church. It is based upon a recently discovered writing of Marcus Eremita directed against the Nestorians. This is not the Egyptian Marcus, but an Asiatic Marcus, a pupil and younger contemporary of Chrysostom. He probably died near the middle of the fifth century.

The Greek text of the writing is given. Then follow ten chapters on such subjects as the writings of Marcus; the newly discovered writing and its purity; the theology of Marcus; the reconstruction of the baptismal confession by Marcus.—J. W. MONCRIEF.

*Beiträge zur Dogmengeschichte des Semipelagianismus.* Von Dr. Friedrich Wörter. Mit kirchlicher Druckerlaubnis. (Paderborn: Ferdinand Schöningh, 1898; pp. 134; M. 2.60.) The question whether or not Cassian was a Semipelagian has been discussed recently, and, in order to answer it, Wörter in this book makes a careful analysis of his writings concerning the subjects at issue in the Augustinian controversy. This part of the work is preceded by a historical sketch of the rise of Semipelagianism, and is followed by an analysis of the views of Prosper, the chief opponent of Cassian. The study results in a strong conviction that Cassian must be classed as a Semipelagian.